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# The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XC., NO. 60.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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ARE SUPERB.

Try their Extra Quality at \$1.00 per lb.; same standard as used by Royalty.

## Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B. C.

## HAY, ISLAND CLOVER

Nothing Better for Cows. Order Early

**The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.**

## More Timber For Platform

Leading Lights of Liberals Decide on Six More Articles of Faith.

Selection of a Local Moses to be Made After the Elections.

Other Items of News Gathered On the Lower Mainland Yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 20.—Six new plans have been added to the provincial Liberal platform as follows: Reform in the civil service; building of a number of new trails and trunk roads; a system of irrigation for the unwatered lands of the interior; a short line to the Kootenay; opposition to the two per cent. minimum tax; and a definite form of non-passive arbitration. With regard to the leadership, the plan was adopted that Messrs. Stuart Henderson, T. S. Baxter, J. A. Macdonald and William Sloan will call together the elected members before the opening of the session of the House, and these members will choose a leader.

Mr. Hugh McLean has returned from Ottawa, where he has been in connection with the proposed railway from the government by the V. V. & E. Co. Mr. McLean says that he has been assured by members of the government that the V. V. & E. will be bought out by the government. When he left he was assured by the members of the government that the V. V. & E. proposals would receive favorable consideration. Mr. McLean's brother, Norman McLean, is still in Ottawa watching the interests of the projected road there. Mr. Norman McLean has recently arrived in Ottawa from New York, and what has already been said regarding the financing of the road can be repeated. The financial arrangements were made months ago. The Messrs. McLean brothers are now only awaiting the expected bonus from the Ottawa government before commencing actual construction on their 350 miles of road, which is destined to open up one of the richest sections of the province.

As a result of the Ogilvie block being reconstructed for occupancy by the big dry goods firm of Drysdale & Stevenson, the present tenants are obliged to seek quarters elsewhere. Messrs. Douglas & Co. are the new occupants of the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Penwell as a grocery store. For the time being Messrs. D. B. Johnson and Howe will occupy the store now occupied by Mark Louie, but eventually will move into the building now occupied by the Dominion Express Company. The Dominion Express Company will move to the new Royal Bank building. Mr. Tisdall will likely build the Britannia Company, the Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers and the Employers' Association, on the upper floor, are also seeking new quarters.

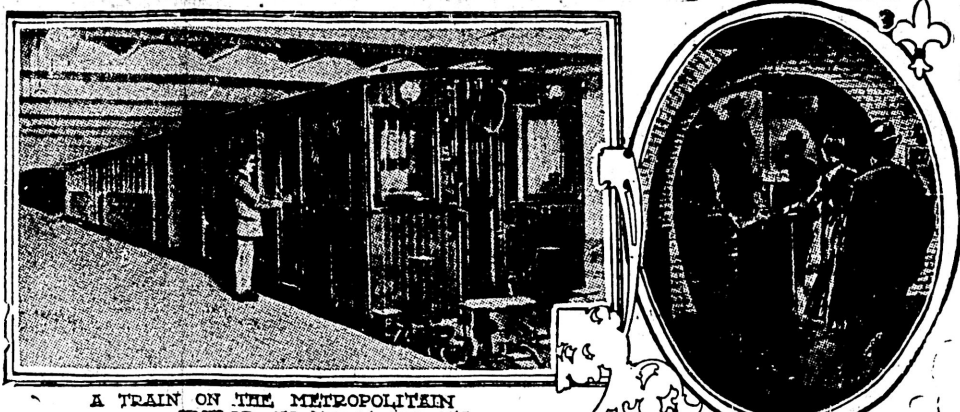
The appointment of the United States immigration officer on the boundary line between British Columbia and Washington state have not yet been made, although it was believed that Mr. Saragat, the head of the department, had recommended the appointment of additional officials.

In the case of the establishment of boards of inquiry, this is being done where it is thought necessary; but in many cases officials are performing the duties attached to the office without extra remuneration.

McKay, the young Scotsman accused of stealing valuables from a lady's trunk in a hotel, put up the plea that the valuables were given him by his brother. The case was remanded until yesterday to enable the police to possibly trace the brother. This proved unavailing, however, although the brother was seen shortly before the prisoner's arrest. The prisoner said he did not ask his brother who the things belonged to, but allowed him to put them in his trunk and in his trunk without question. The lady from whom the articles were stolen, when asked how she came to discover that her valuables were stolen, said that she had a presentiment in the middle of the night. She was warned in a dream and woke with a start and an overpowering belief mastered her that her trunk had been broken open. She got up and examined them, four in all. Two of them had been opened with skeleton keys and two were forced open. Everything of value was taken. The case was again remanded in hopes that the brother may be located. McKay sticks stoutly to the story that he knows nothing about the goods said to have been stolen, and that he was simply keeping them for his brother.

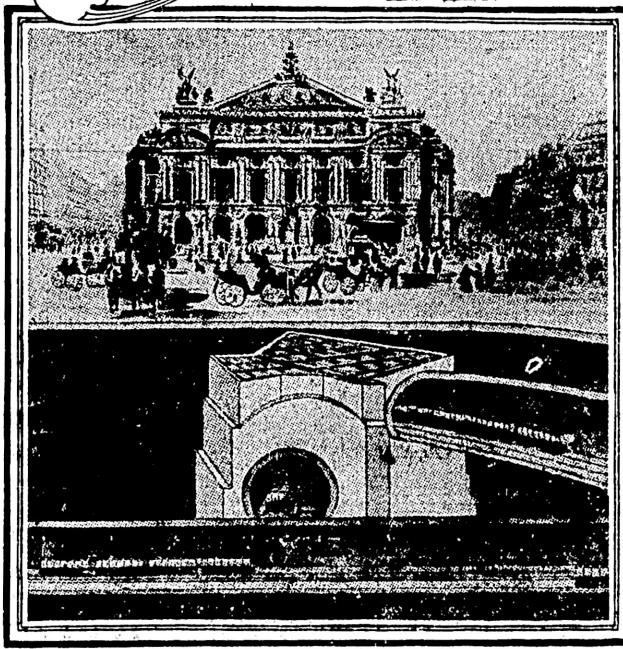
Two boys named Lyons and Devlin were up before the magistrate today to get a lecture on the evils of stealing apples. The magistrate, Mr. F. R. McDougall, told the sorrowful fathers, who were present, of what a serious thing it

## SCENES OF THE PARIS TUNNEL DISASTER



A TRAIN ON THE METROPOLITAN LINE, SIMILAR TO THOSE BURNED.

ARCHWAY AT STATION SHOWING NARROW SPACE FOR ENTRANCE AND EXIT.



CROSS SECTION SHOWING THREE TUNNELS BENEATH PLACE DE L'OPERA CROSSING AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

was to steal apples. Mr. Lyon ventured the remark that he thought his boy did not look upon taking a few apples as really stealing. The magistrate, however, promptly discouraged such sentiments being expressed in a police court. Both fathers promised that should the offence be repeated they would allow a police officer to administer the cat in their presence in the police station. Many in the court room looked rather guilty when the magistrate was dilating on the terrible wickedness of apple-stealing; no doubt they were thinking of their own early apple-stealing days.

A sledge hammer and other tools were stolen from H. W. McGregor's blacksmith shop Tuesday night. The stolen goods were recovered, however, having been found on the floor of the office of Max Free's furniture store. They had been used to knock the knobs off two steel safes standing in the office. With the sledge the lock dial was knocked off both safes, and then an attempt was made to smash into the combination made with the drills. This proved unavailing, and they apparently gave the job up. Nothing else in the store was touched. It is believed to be the work of boys.

It is regarded as certain that S. J. Rogers and Wm. Adams will be nominated for Cariboo by the Conservatives at the Soda Creek convention on the 25th inst.

The health committee have received a bill for their share of the keep of the lepers on Darcy Island, a sum amounting to about \$80. It is not likely it will be paid. Some time ago the council got a letter from Mr. McPherson, M.P., stating that the province would reimburse all municipalities for all money they may have paid out for the keep of lepers.

W. H. Brown has been appointed assistant librarian to the free library, at a salary of \$55 a month.

There will be no league ball in Vancouver this season. Tacoma, whose franchise Vancouver was to assume, insisted upon all the team being transferred; this the Vancouver manager, Mr. Colm, would not agree to, and negotiations fell through.

The French ship Akos, 150 days out from Falmouth, England, arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of steel rails, originally intended for the Klondike mines railway, then turned over to the Trans-Alaska, and now fallen into the hands of the Great Northern for their B. C. Extension.

The Blue Funnel steamship Machian has just sailed, undelayed, and will likely get away early tomorrow morning for the Sound.

The halibut steamer New England arrived in port yesterday with 70,000 pounds of fish.

S. S. South, local representative of the Humane Society, has received a medal to be presented to Mr. C. Starnett, of the New England Fish Company, who rescued a young man from drowning in the inlet at great risk to his own life.

A new periodical called the Vancouver Photographic Review, has made its appearance.

Miss J. Dick, of the Ingleside Apartments, was married yesterday to Frank A. L. Stevens, of San Francisco.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Aitkin yesterday, Miss Magdalen Aitkin and Mr. H. L. Morris were united in marriage.

At the residence of Mr. Sharp, Cordova street east last evening, Mr. R. J. D. Smith and Miss Lottie McF. were married. Rev. R. Newton Powell officiated.

James Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. Telegraphs, has returned to Vancouver from Beecher Bay and reports that the cable between Beecher Bay and Crescent Bay near Port Angeles has been repaired.

Everything points to a successful exhibition in New Westminster this year. The buildings are being placed in good order and a very attractive programme is being arranged.

The district exhibits, it is said, will be better than ever, and the fruit display a record-breaker.

The Westminster lacrosse team are very confident. They are practising hard and are determined to "redeem" themselves on the 26th. The Vancouver team, however, are practising just as hard and are as confident. It will be the lacrosse game of the season.

## FOREST FIRES RAGING.

Ruete, Mont., Aug. 20.—Word from the Moore Creek country, Idaho, says that a heavy forest fire is raging in that vicinity, and the damage has reached many thousands of dollars.

## CONSULTS EMPEROR.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Baron Von Biebert, the German ambassador at Constantinople, is to be received by Emperor William at the Castle of Wilhelmshof. His visit is regarded as of the highest political importance.

## GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

General Black Elected Commander Yesterday.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual convention of the delegates to the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opened in executive session, and interest of the delegates centres in the election of officers, mainly in that of commander and senior commander-in-chief. Gen. John C. Black leads for the position of commander-in-chief. The other conventions of kindred organizations also opened this morning, that of the Women's Relief Corps and that of the Ladies of the Grand Army.

## AGED WIDOW'S TRAGIC DEATH

Clothing Catches Fire and Victim Succumbs to Frightful Burns.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Aug. 20.—The fourth violent death to take place in this district in one week occurred this morning at Parksville. An aged widow, Mrs. Harriet Hurron, succumbed to burns received owing to her clothing catching fire from a stove. The unfortunate lady's screams brought her son from the field. He extinguished the flames, but not before frightful injuries had been done to her body and head. She died in an hour without appearing to suffer much. Mrs. Hurron was seventy-seven years old. An inquest will be held.

A sudden death occurred at Cumberland last night. Louis Marrochio, a prominent business man, falling on the street and dying from heart disease in half an hour.

The funeral of the victims of Sunday's murder took place today, and was attended by the entire Japanese colony.

## PRESENTATION AT MOUNT SICKER

Honors Paid to Two Popular Citizens at Smoking Concert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mount Sicker, Aug. 20.—A very enjoyable time was spent at the Hotel Mount Sicker last Saturday night, a supper and smoking concert being held in honor of Mr. E. P. Kierstead, the general hotel proprietor, and his associate, Mr. W. E. Lumming. These gentlemen had given up the business on the 15th, and it was to mark the esteem in which they were held by all the people on Mount Sicker that the gathering took place. The two gentlemen were the recipients of magnificent diamond rings, and when the presentation was made they each expressed their thanks in good speeches. During the evening the guests included "The King," "The President of the United States," "The Lieutenant-Governor, and Members of the Legislature," "The Miners," "Our Hosts," and "Particular mention may be made of stories told and songs given by Messrs. Hensworth, Smiley, H. O'Rourke, McKay, Hands, Woods, Cook, Watson and Blackwood. Messrs.

London, Aug. 20.—A bulletin issued at 10 o'clock tonight says Lord Salisbury's condition is critical, and there is little hope of his recovery.

## DISCUSSION ON PREFERENCE TARIFF

Chambers of Commerce of the Empire Still Considering Subject.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—Discussion of preferential trade tariff was continued by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire this morning.

Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Mr. Alex. McNeill, Bruce, Ontario, supported the resolution, as did also Mr. George Davis, of the Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping. Mr. Davis argued that preferential trade would not increase the price of foodstuffs in the Mother Country. Mr. Jas. Patterson, of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, also spoke in support of the resolution, and ridiculed the idea that the feelings of the United States must not be hurt. Mr. Patterson said that the time had arrived when England should demand equitable treatment from foreign countries. It was true foreign countries knew that Britain was on their trail, and if necessary, as in the case of sugar bounties, to compel fair treatment. He said the United States was a dear friend and ally. When there is a door to open they were also ready to give assistance, and in fact have even offered to do a little fighting to get the door open. In matters of trade, however, he said the United States was a rather persistent and remorseless enemy, and he thought it was time they were told so, and not to ask them to believe that we place such weight upon their friendship that we will allow them to do what they like.

## BOODLER'S LIGHT SENTENCE.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 20.—The jury found Sullivan guilty of soliciting a bribe and fined him \$100. While this is the maximum for the offence, the penalty could have carried a two months jail sentence.

## FATAL SHOOTING.

Guthrie, O.T., Aug. 20.—In a quarrel between three men, three men were shot during a single charge from a revolver in Pearl Johnson's saloon at Keel. U. G. Callison was mortally wounded. Bill Callison, his brother, was slightly wounded in the right hand, and B. J. Jordan was grazed on the leg by the same ball, fired by Irwin McDowell.

## WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

Hon. George Foster to be Offered Nomination in Dufferin.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Today was observed as a general Civic Holiday in Winnipeg, but the weather was unfavorable for pleasure-seekers, very heavy showers falling in the morning and high winds prevailing in the afternoon.

The Orangefield Sun understands that Hon. George E. Foster will be offered the Conservative nomination for the constituency of Dufferin in the next general election.

Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending August 20, 1903, were \$3,146,296 for the corresponding week in 1902, \$3,024,552.

## Here Ahead Of Mme. Patti

Old Colonist Boy, Now Manager of Great Diva Is In The City.

Marcus R. Mayer Arranging for Local Appearance of the Songstress.

Was Last Here in 1879—His Career Since Leaving Victoria.

Marcus R. Mayer, who "et type" here with the Hon. D. W. Higgins, and who was a reported on the Colonist in early days, arrived in Victoria yesterday and is now at the Driad hotel. Mr. Mayer comes as the herald of Madame Adeline Patti. Mr. Mayer was last here in 1879, on a visit to his mother, who was at the time living here and quite ill, and died a few months later. His first venture as theatrical agent was in 1864, when he acted as advance agent on Victoria for Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, and acted in this capacity till 1865, when he went to San Francisco and entered actively in theatrical enterprises, but also turned his attention to politics as well. Being a Southern boy, having been born in New Orleans, Louisiana, naturally was a Democrat, and in 1867, when the editor of the San Francisco Daily American—O. P. McCarthy—wrote a paper was under the ban of the San Francisco printer's union, Marcus Mayer was a very prominent advocate against Mr. McCarthy, and made himself very prominent and thereby a leader in his party, and occupied many positions of trust in his party, both in the state legislature and in civic affairs in San Francisco, till 1872, when he went East as manager for Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian—with whom he remained till 1876. He subsequently managed Rose Bytinge, Fanny Davenport, Edwin Booth, Sarah Barnhardt, Henry Irving, Eliza Tree, Christine Nilsson, Mary Anderson, Focher, Mrs. Langtry, Mme. Albani, Mme. Scelloni, Sarasate and D'Albert, Josef Hoffman, Otto Hagner, Erika Gerster. If there is a balance due after the account at the box office has been settled, amusements-lovers all over the world, and in America particularly, owe a debt of pleasure to Marcus Mayer. He has been the guiding spirit that has brought to these shores all the artists in the world of music and of drama mentioned before.

"Who is the pleasantest person I have been professionally associated with?" The answer came without a moment's hesitation: "There are two, Bernhard and Patti—both of whom I have been connected with for the past twenty-one years—on tours in the United States, Mexico and South America. The greater the artist, the easier it goes along with. Of course, I have had their little moments of whimsy, but I will see Marcus about that," and Bernhard, "That dear Marcus, I will box his ears when I see him." But when we met all was smiling; they had forgotten to was so with Fanny Davenport, too. She would write me long letters—ten or twelve pages—full of her grievances, but that would be all—never a word when I saw her. Her anger would all flow away at the end of her pen."

"There is one thing I want to say right here, and the more emphasis you put on it, the better you will please. The people say that Patti is a woman of whims, but she would disappoint an audience for the merest trifle. It is not so. I have been with her for twenty-one years, under all sorts of circumstances, and I know. There was only one time when she would not sing, when she thought her voice was not right. Then you could argue with her. She knew best what she could do, and always wanted to satisfy the people. If she would not turn away the audience, she suffered by it too. She would lose her \$5,000, but that didn't matter with her when her artistic reputation was at stake. This meant a big sacrifice."

"There is only one Niagara and only one Patti. Just as pure, flexible as ever is Mme. Patti's voice. She has recently been singing in London, and her concert in Albert Hall on May 28 last was a scene of such enthusiasm. There were between 9,000 and 10,000 people present, and the general verdict was that the diva was still incomparable—the greatest of living singers."

"Mme. Patti insists that her company should all be artists of great merit, and I think we have selected the best concert company that has yet supported her in America—which includes the following: Mme. Auland, contralto, from Grand Opera of Florence; Mr. Claude Cunningham, baritone, from the Carl Rosa Opera Company; Mr. Wilford Virgo, of the London Philharmonic Society; tenor: Mlle. Rosa Zambella, violinist; the favorite pair of Ysaie, violin king; Mlle. Vera Margolis, pianist; Anton Migner, cellist, and W. Romanoldo Sapio, musical director and conductor, in which capacity he has been with Mme. Patti for fifteen years, in the United States, Mexico and South America."

"It was with great difficulty I persuaded Mr. Gran to place a concert in Victoria, as Tacoma, a larger city, made a claim to it—but it being my old home, I wished to let the people hear the diva. It was a matter of pride on my part, and only yesterday at Seattle Mr. Hering asked me if I could not give Tacoma the preference, and even offered to guarantee me \$12,000 for Tacoma. I know full well your theatre is not as large as either Tacoma or Vancouver or Seattle. It seats 200 less than Vancouver, 300 less than Tacoma and 1,200 less than Seattle, and I want to make the prices the same in all these places. It is not my desire—nor has it ever been—to charge high prices for the sake of having high prices, because my artists have always been high priced artists; but I make the prices as low as I possibly can, so as to be able to meet my expenses. I shall endeavor, after conferring with manager Boscowitz, to arrange them, I hope, in way which will meet the views of the good people of Victoria."

## PARRICIDES SURRENDER.

Meade, Kas., Aug. 20.—W. J. Edwards, of Kansas, was shot and killed during the night. His sons have surrendered, admitting that they did the shooting. No cause is known.



1. DATE 10/10/1964



## ONE SALE MAKES MORE

## Because Our Goods Please Customers

Have you ever tried our variety of Wines and Liquors, which we guarantee to be the very best assortment in Victoria. We are selling

**SHERRY**  
**MANUEL RIVEROS**—"Vino de Panto" ..... \$1.00 per Bottle  
**JOSE MARINAS**—"Olivera" ..... 75c. per Bottle  
**SUPERIOR** ..... 50c. per Bottle

GARNE'S GROCERY.

Cor. Yates and Broad

Girdling  
The Globe

Henry Frederick, the New York  
Writer and Traveler Reaches  
Victoria.

Tells of the Probabilities of War  
and the Preparations By  
Russia.

What He Saw During His Travels  
in Manchuria—Arrived by  
Indravelli.

Among the passengers on the steamer Indravelli, which reached port yesterday morning from Yokohama, was the writer, Henry Frederick, who is making "a modern rush around the world," this being the title of a book he will write concerning his travels. He is the author of the New York Mr. Frederick, who, barring accidents, will arrive in New York fifty-five days after he left there, on July 2nd, on the steamer Indravelli, which is interestingly of his trip and of the influence of war and preparations therefor as seen by him at close range during his journey through Manchuria, from which he arrived yesterday.

From the time he crossed Lake Baikal and journeyed eastward, the scene of the expected strife, militarism was strikingly evident. "Along a Korean line," the Trans-Siberian Railway were guarded with soldiery, and detachments of troops were being moved toward Manchuria. On the train, on which Mr. Frederick traveled, there were sixteen armed guards, and a striking fact was the presence of small detachments of soldiers at bridges, dangerous precipices, in fact, at any point where a wreck would cause disaster to the railway. These guards, said Mr. Frederick, are presumably on account of a supposed danger from spies, as to why the trains were being used exclusively by military troops would be to dynamite bridges or wreck the Russian trains.

Often, as I stood on the back platform of the train in the night, soldiers in uniform, I could see the Russian miles from nowhere, guarding trestles or bridges. Near Lake Baikal I asked the conductor of the train, who spoke broken English, as to why the trains were guarded with soldiers, and spoke of the detachments of troops that were being carried out toward Port Arthur. When I asked him what the troops were being carried eastward for, he shrugged his shoulders, and said, "Rumors of war," and beyond that he had nothing to say. Later, in response to similar queries in regard to the armed guards on the trains, he said the soldiers were placed on guard because of the danger of attack from Chinese brigands and that the Japanese were also being sent to the front. "Rumors of war," he said, "is the fear of the Japanese spies and secret service men that the Russians fear the more."

To show how great is the fear of spies, will tell of an incident which befell me in that connection. We were crossing Lake Baikal on one of the big breaking steamers in service there—and, by the way, some of these vessels are being used exclusively by military transports to convey troops across the lake—when a Russian officer, Major General Artamonoff, who is a famous officer by reason of the fact that he planted a French flag at the time of the incident, was on the boat with his staff. I had met a young Englishman who had been "broked" at St. Petersburg, and was journeying second-class to Khabarovsk. We were talking over this, and I suggested that he come first-class, which he said he could not do, as he had no money. He said, "I will work them." The Russian officer understood a few words of English and he mistook that "we'll work them" for something antagonistic to Russia. He showed a lot of interest in the Englishman, and when we reached Moscow I was asked to produce my passport. The passports are never used there, but did not know why then.

Next day I was informed that I was to be detained, and made a strenuous effort to delay the departure of the train, but to no avail. My letters failed in anything like fast time. My letters failed to secure my release, explanations were unavailing, until I showed a letter from Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, which furnished the open sesame, and I was released. Explanations for detaining me, from what I saw in Manchuria, said Mr. Frederick, I can tell you this, Russian policy is without doubt to hold Manchuria and also Newelavang. Moreover, it seems that Russia does not intend to use every steamship in the Pacific with Japan, particularly if she feels assured that Japan will fight unaided. The war feeling among the Japanese is now quite strong, and it was there, in fact, it seemed a matter of months, if not weeks.

For Japan nothing could be more deterring and irritating than the Russian attitude in Manchuria, crowned by the ostentatious gathering of the large war fleet as an act of defiance. The concentration of the Russian fleet in the Pacific, where there were 27 warships of all sorts and sizes—for Japan much what a similar gathering of an auto-entitled nation in the English Channel would be to England, and even more doubtfully, such a gathering as an act of war, and the Japanese do not by any means feel indifference to this gathering at their gates.

The Japanese are very patient—and their patience may last for some weeks longer—but the people of the Mikado's land have now made up their minds that the continuance of Russian in Manchuria is not only the destruction of the "open door policy," but that it constitutes the greatest menace to their existence and trade.

And I went on Mr. Frederick, from what I saw and learned of Manchuria, it is a country that is well worth holding, and Russia is in possession. As the country is rich, and with a promise for untold wealth, when development comes, Russia will doubtless hold that which she holds, for is not possession nine points of the law? Manchuria is rich in minerals, rich in agricultural lands, and has many resources. The people of Manchuria are in a state of fright, for they fear that with the coming of hostilities, and that regard war as certain, they will have to abandon their homes and take flight. Although it is, of course, most difficult in journeying through a country to secure a universal opinion, yet I am sure I had with me Chinese of education. I would say that the general opinion is anti-Russian instead of otherwise, as has often been stated. The Japanese are looked upon as the champions of weaker China by the more educated Chinese. Manchuria is still nominally Chinese.

Capt. Vancouver  
And Quadra

Washington State Historical Research Society Mark  
the Spot

Where the Two Famous Commanders Met in Friendly Conference.

Professor Meany, of Washington State University, and secretary of the Washington State Historical Research Society, arrived in Victoria yesterday from the Sound, bringing with him a handsome granite monument suitably inscribed, which he was commissioned by the society to present to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on behalf of the state of Washington, with the request that it be set up on the spot where the two famous commanders met in friendly conference in connection with the Nootka Conference in 1790.

Professor Meany called upon His Honor yesterday forenoon and formally presented the monument, which Lieutenant Governor Joy was pleased to accept on behalf of the province, promising that the monument of one of the most interesting historical events in the annals of British Columbia should be, as soon as possible, properly placed, as requested by the Washington Historical Society. The Lieutenant-Governor and Professor Meany then had a long conversation upon matters concerning the history of the Coast. His Honor expressed his pleasure at the deep interest shown by the State Historical Society in those prominent events which have played so important a part in the history of the Coast.

The monument, which is of grey granite, is handsomely cut and very massive. It will be set up on the spot where the representatives of the British and Spanish governments met 113 years ago, and completed a compact which has had such satisfactory consequences for the Empire and Canada. Professor Meany left last night on the steamer Queen City bound for the West Coast to carry out some further researches on behalf of the society which he represents. Professor Meany is a typical American; tall, athletic and affable, and is exceptionally well-informed upon the history of the Pacific Coast. He will remain on the West Coast of the Island for some time.



INDIAN VILLAGE AT NOOTKA, B. C.

Where Captain Vancouver and Commander Quadra Held a Conference in 1790.

atrial syndicate in the United States under the name of "The Women Who Loved," and I believe, owing to its strong pictures, it will have a bigger run than any other. "Along a Korean line," the Trans-Siberian Railway were guarded with soldiery, and detachments of troops were being moved toward Manchuria. On the train, on which Mr. Frederick traveled, there were sixteen armed guards, and a striking fact was the presence of small detachments of soldiers at bridges, dangerous precipices, in fact, at any point where a wreck would cause disaster to the railway. These guards, said Mr. Frederick, are presumably on account of a supposed danger from spies, as to why the trains were being used exclusively by military troops would be to dynamite bridges or wreck the Russian trains.

From what I saw in Manchuria, said Mr. Frederick, I can tell you this, Russian policy is without doubt to hold Manchuria and also Newelavang. Moreover, it seems that Russia does not intend to use every steamship in the Pacific with Japan, particularly if she feels assured that Japan will fight unaided. The war feeling among the Japanese is now quite strong, and it was there, in fact, it seemed a matter of months, if not weeks. For Japan nothing could be more deterring and irritating than the Russian attitude in Manchuria, crowned by the ostentatious gathering of the large war fleet as an act of defiance. The concentration of the Russian fleet in the Pacific, where there were 27 warships of all sorts and sizes—for Japan much what a similar gathering of an auto-entitled nation in the English Channel would be to England, and even more doubtfully, such a gathering as an act of war, and the Japanese do not by any means feel indifference to this gathering at their gates.

The Japanese are very patient—and their patience may last for some weeks longer—but the people of the Mikado's land have now made up their minds that the continuance of Russian in Manchuria is not only the destruction of the "open door policy," but that it constitutes the greatest menace to their existence and trade. And I went on Mr. Frederick, from what I saw and learned of Manchuria, it is a country that is well worth holding, and Russia is in possession. As the country is rich, and with a promise for untold wealth, when development comes, Russia will doubtless hold that which she holds, for is not possession nine points of the law? Manchuria is rich in minerals, rich in agricultural lands, and has many resources. The people of Manchuria are in a state of fright, for they fear that with the coming of hostilities, and that regard war as certain, they will have to abandon their homes and take flight. Although it is, of course, most difficult in journeying through a country to secure a universal opinion, yet I am sure I had with me Chinese of education. I would say that the general opinion is anti-Russian instead of otherwise, as has often been stated. The Japanese are looked upon as the champions of weaker China by the more educated Chinese. Manchuria is still nominally Chinese.

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students of history were discussing existing histories and commenting on their good and bad qualities. We were unanimous in our opinion that the general history of America of importance existed, and our opinion is as unanimous today; for although several works in the field, their space is too limited for effective presentation of their subject. As is well said in the "Guide to American History," by Professor Hart and Charles of Harvard University: "There is no comprehensive history of America from the discovery to the present time. The scattered, elegant Popular History, which was written by Sydney Howard Gay, covers the whole field, but an undue proportion of space is devoted to Colonial history. Bancroft stops at 1789, Winthrop at 1828, Schuler at 1783, and Parkman, Adams, McMaster, Elkins, and Rhodes cover only limited fields or periods." There is need, therefore for a general history that shall in a consecutive narrative present in full detail and impartially the history of the continent.

We considered the subject from every standpoint, and concluded that to present it with any satisfactory degree of completeness would require at least twenty volumes, containing upward of five million words. The magnitude of the work proved an obstacle for several years, as the great expense attending its preparation prevented the publication. However, we were so fortunate as to secure a publisher who has undertaken the entire business responsibility, requiring that only 1 and my colleagues prepare a history that shall stand the test of the most rigid criticism. To perform our part of the contract, we secured the aid of almost one hundred of our leading scholars.

We have wrought upon the manuscript until it is now nearing its final form; and we have arrived at a point where we desire to have the beaten track of books and reviews, and some of the claims of the people of information peculiar and personal to themselves and their localities. The information can only be completed through your assistance, and your prompt aid will prove invaluable. The field of effort is large—many persons who read this appeal will find it possible to glean their aid.



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 Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender upon contract may be seen at the Public Works Engineer's Office, Victoria, B. C., at the office of R. J. Skinner, Esq., Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Nelson, B. C., on and after the sixth of August next.  
 Tenders will not be considered unless made out upon the printed forms furnished by the Department for that purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor and two sureties, responsible residents of the Province, satisfactory to the Department, in the penal sum of \$10,000 each for the faithful performance and completion of the work.  
 The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
**W. S. GORE,**  
 Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, 1st August, 1903.

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## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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## TIMEO DANNAOS.

Just at the moment when we hear that  
the Conservative party is rent in pieces,  
is without enthusiasm or energy, we also  
hear that the Liberals of Nanaimo are  
carrying propositions of various kinds to  
the Conservatives of Nanaimo. It is  
supposed to be an ungenerous thing to  
look a gift horse in the mouth, but when  
the horse is that kind of animal which  
the Greeks contrived to fast upon the  
Trojans, it is as well to examine not  
only its mouth, but its whole interior.  
It may be taken for granted that the  
Liberals of Nanaimo or elsewhere have  
not the advantage of the Conservative  
party at heart. It is their own advan-  
tage they are seeking. In what way  
would they serve the interests of the  
Liberal party by seeking recognition and  
alliance as a party with the Conserva-  
tives in a particular constituency? In  
one way and in one set of circumstances  
only, namely, where they know that  
they are absolutely dead themselves as  
an effective factor in politics. It is  
perfectly clear to our minds that the  
Liberals of Nanaimo know perfectly  
well that they are out of existence on  
their record and standing as a political  
party in the city of Nanaimo, and that  
they are making a last desperate effort  
to maintain their identity as a polit-  
ical party and still obtain recognition in  
the affairs of government. The matter  
may as well be put bluntly. The Labor-  
Liberals of British Columbia with Mr.  
Ralph Smith at their head, used their  
Labor allies to beat the Conservatives.  
By their double dealing and treachery  
towards those allies they have manu-  
factured every Socialist in Canada to-  
day. Socialism is the Frankenstein  
monster that dogs the footsteps of Lib-  
eral political chicanery. Now they want  
to use the Conservatives to defeat this  
monster of their own creation, their ob-  
ject being not the welfare of the Con-  
servative party any more than it previ-  
ously was the welfare of organized La-  
bor, but simply and solely to keep Mr.  
Ralph Smith in a position of political  
prominence in his particular sphere.  
What is Mr. Smith's politics in the mat-  
ter. Now what can the Conservatives  
of Nanaimo hope to gain either in the  
interests of the country or those of the  
party or those of their own constituency?  
It is as well to take the interests of the  
country first. They are more important  
than those of the party or of a single  
constituency. It is the mission of the  
Conservative party to destroy Socialism  
not by defeating it at the polls, but by  
eradication from the body politic.  
That can only be done by the applica-  
tion of just principles of government  
to the mutual relations of all the classes  
in the community. If the Conserva-  
tive party possesses no such principles,  
then a bargain with a party which has  
proved itself to possess none, would be  
most fitting and proper. But we beg  
to point out that the conditions which  
give the growth of Socialism as a reac-  
tion, would not thereby be altered in the  
slightest degree. They would be intensi-  
fied by the making of politics still more  
a war of classes than the Liberal party  
has already attempted to make it. That  
is as the proposition affects the general  
welfare of the country. Now let us con-  
sider how it would affect the Conserva-  
tive party. Everywhere through out the  
province it would be said that the Con-  
servative party had such rudimentary  
distinctive principles that it had entered  
into an alliance with Mr. Ralph Smith.  
Would that weaken the party or  
strengthen it? In our opinion, it would  
destroy not only its usefulness, but its  
very fabric. Against Mr. Smith as an in-  
dividual we have nothing to say. But  
of the influences he represents, the  
methods he pursues, and the objects he  
attains, we have the utmost horror and  
detestation. He has achieved power in  
politics by the disintegration of national  
purpose and that loyalty of citizen-  
ship which puts a working man, man  
to man, upon exactly the same level as  
a millionaire, in the crucible of class  
prejudice, class selfishness and hate.  
While now that he is himself confront-  
ed with, and threatened by, his own  
proper handiwork in the dread phenom-  
enon of Socialism, he would fain prop  
the tottering edifice of his position with  
the sound timbers of the Conservative  
party. That is where the Liberals  
would gain an advantage, and where  
Mr. Ralph Smith would gain an advan-  
tage, but it is also where the Conser-  
vative party would lose in prestige,  
reputation and all possibility of useful-  
ness. The effect upon the constituency  
of Nanaimo belongs to a rather more  
narrow kind of considerations. The  
Conservative party would be quite  
incapable of making any appeal to the  
voters there in any election, Dominion  
of Provincial, for a long time to come,  
if it tied itself now to the dead body of  
Liberalism, Labor-Liberalism. Electors  
are not irrational. The Conserva-  
tive party, they would say, has no prin-  
ciples in which it believes. Any fight  
between it and the Liberal party would  
be looked upon as a fight be-  
tween one man stuffed with  
straw, against another man stuffed with  
any. Politics instead of being, as it

should be, one party or the other, lead-  
ing the people and expressing popular  
views, would be reduced to a fight be-  
tween the politicians and the people, in  
which the politicians would most in-  
dubitably get the worst of it. These  
are the ways in which the deals, propo-  
sitions and proposals that are in the air  
appeal to us. We believe they must ap-  
peal to Conservative opinion generally,  
and we venture to express the hope  
that no Conservatives will be led by any  
considerations of apparent immediate  
advantage to jeopardize at once the wel-  
fare of the country and the interests of  
the party. Of course there is nothing  
to prevent Liberals, either as individuals  
or in droves, whose patriotism exceeds  
their party prejudice, from voting for  
Conservative candidates. But the plain  
duty of the Conservative party is to  
give them ample opportunity to do so  
by nominating straight party candidates  
in every constituency.

## A PAMPHLET.

The Liberal party has so many ex-  
planations to make to the people of  
British Columbia that a pamphlet will  
be required to contain them. The out-  
lets of this pamphlet are reported to be  
Messrs. W. Shoen, W. W. B. McInnes,  
John Oliver, John Jardine, J. O.  
Brown, J. A. Macdonald, F. J. Deane,  
W. J. McMillan, T. S. Baxter and  
Joseph Martin. One man will write  
the pamphlet and ten men will edit it  
for signs of the pen. The one man who  
will write it is Mr. Joseph Martin. This  
Vancouver conclusion has to us the ap-  
pearance of being a reunion of the Mar-  
tinites party. We have a lively mental  
picture of Mr. John Oliver falling upon  
the neck of Mr. Joseph Martin and  
weeping salt tears of repentance, like-  
wise of Mr. Deane, the great authority  
in the Liberal party on Sabatarians  
finance, making due submission to the  
magnanimous Joseph. These gentle-  
men require the space limits of a pam-  
phlet to explain that they are all united  
in the bonds of unity and concord,  
the one with the other. If they would  
only add Mr. Ralph Smith, the Rev. S.  
S. Lowe and Senator Tingleman to the  
editorial staff, it would not be a  
pamphlet, but an encyclopaedia that  
would be required. The Liberals have  
discovered that it is a difficult propo-  
sition to conduct a campaign without a  
leader, and impossible to conduct  
one without a platform. How have they  
escaped from the difficulty? Mr. Joseph  
Martin has gathered his friends together  
in Vancouver, and such of those who are  
not his friends as care to attend, to  
edit an explanatory pamphlet. The idea  
is not without ingenuity. For, while  
the contents of this pamphlet will con-  
tain an explanation and lay down a  
policy, the fact of its publication will in-  
dicate a leader. In fact, Mr. Joseph  
Martin has gathered the Liberal party  
in when the time arrived, as we al-  
ways imagined he would. His follow-  
ers have never made any disguise of the  
fact that in their opinion any Liberal  
who would not follow Joseph Martin is  
not a Liberal. Their test of Liberal  
principles has always been a man's will-  
ingness to follow his lead. We do not  
in the least degree blame them for this.  
Mr. Martin is a man of great ability  
and of pronounced and definite opinions.  
It is possible to admire his ability with-  
out agreeing with his opinions, and  
therefore to oppose him. But, for those  
who agree with his opinions, his con-  
spicuous ability makes no other leader  
possible, and he is quite obviously in  
more complete control of the Liberal  
party today than he was when he re-  
signed the leadership. We confess to  
be on the tip of our tongue as to what  
this pamphlet will contain in the way  
of a platform. It is one thing to  
explain that a political party is united,  
and another thing to show that it is  
united by the enunciation of some com-  
mon principles of action. Where two  
sections of a political party differ as  
widely as the two sections of the Lib-  
eral party in British Columbia do,  
the search for some common ground to  
stand upon must be laborious and diffi-  
cult. We should imagine the only way  
out of it would be to make the platform  
so narrow that if the leading spirits of  
the party begin to fight on it, they will  
all fall off, and we recommend this to  
the consideration of the Vancouver con-  
clave as the best means of avoiding an  
open display of their differences of  
opinion and personal disagreements.

## GERMAN SOCIALISM.

What is known as Social Democracy  
in Germany is not at all what we under-  
stand as socialism in this country. As  
it has gained influence its collectivism  
has receded into the background as a  
plausible head opinion without much refer-  
ence to present day facts. An entirely  
similar phenomenon was noticeable in  
connection with the republican theory  
of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality"  
which arose out of the philosophical  
teachings of the eighteenth century, and  
has profoundly modified the political  
history of the world. It is true there  
was a great outburst of sanguinary en-  
thusiasm in France, and an attempted  
abolition of social grades which abol-  
ished nothing except the guarantees of  
social order and the protection it gives  
to human life and industry. But what  
has been the eventual result? In the two  
countries, France and the United  
States, in which the republican theory  
of equality has had most effect upon the  
imagination of the people, a social or-  
der has been developed in which there  
is less individual liberty than in almost  
any other civilized country, no equality  
whatever, except in the very limited  
sense in which equality is common to  
all countries possessing uniform laws.  
Similarly with the collectivism of the  
Social Democrats. It is the outgrowth  
of economic philosophy, just as the other  
was the outgrowth of political philoso-  
phy, and its advocates, confronted at  
short range with facts, relegate it to the  
innocuous desuetude of an abstract  
declaration of belief. In Germany also,  
Social Democracy has ceased entirely to  
be what is called "class conscious." It  
is a general revolt of all classes against  
a kind of government of which they dis-  
approve. In taking on the dignity of a  
national movement, it has entirely lost  
the anarchical characteristics of mere  
class selfishness, which would prey upon

a social order it is powerless of itself to  
efficiently maintain. A close observer,  
writing in the National Review, derives  
the growing strength of Social Demo-  
cracy from its true roots as follows:  
"The truth is that the German govern-  
ment would like both to eat cake and  
have it. Thanks to years of self-sac-  
rifice and patient effort, the general  
level of education in the German em-  
pire is remarkably high. It has been  
the fashion in England of late years to  
speak of German education as the most  
perfect in Europe; and though a closer  
acquaintance will very soon convince  
an impartial observer of the extrava-  
gance of this assertion, yet the fact re-  
mains that German factories and work-  
shops are manned today by men who  
have been taught at school to use their  
wits, and trained by the military system  
to use their physical powers to good  
advantage. At the same time her tech-  
nical colleges and universities turn out  
every year hundreds of young men trained  
for business or for the learned pro-  
fessions, who have learnt in a measure  
to think for themselves. In spite of the  
political apathy which is one of the in-  
herent defects of the German character,  
it is inevitable that a number of per-  
sons in all classes—and these not the  
least competent—should chafe against  
the eastern political system to which  
they are expected to accommodate them-  
selves. A rising young lawyer once  
complained to the present writer that  
the constant answer of the government  
to all the demands of popular opinion  
was 'the old German law', or in other  
words, 'You are a pack of fools, and you  
will kindly allow your betters to know  
their own business.' We do not intend  
to put up with this sort of thing much  
longer," said my acquaintance. The  
German government, in fact, has been  
trying to combine two incompatible  
things, a high level of national educa-  
tion and restricted political rights. In  
times of great material prosperity the  
government can afford to disregard the  
irritation caused by the sense of polit-  
ical helplessness; but when Germany  
has been suffering for nearly three  
years from acute commercial depression,  
this irritation becomes indignation and  
finds expression at the polls." He also  
points out that in Berlin, wealthy stock  
brokers and lawyers vote the Social  
Democratic ticket as a protest against  
government conditions oppressive to the  
people of the country. The change in the  
attitude of the party is most clearly put  
by Herr Heine, a clever lawyer, and the  
Social Democratic representative of the  
third electoral division of Berlin. He  
says: "It is becoming more and more  
clear that it is the task of the Social  
Democrats, not simply to displace,  
but to replace the Liberal parties by  
taking them over, and that it must fulfil  
not put an end to Liberal ideas of  
civil and intellectual freedom. Under  
this design, Social Democracy has won  
a considerable part of the increased  
number of votes which have been given  
to the cause on this occasion. Social  
Democrats will consider it their proud  
duty to sustain that position as leaders  
in the life of the nation which has fallen  
to them." Here is a complete and  
absolute change of front from the theory  
which finds in one class only of the  
state, the sap and vitality of its exist-  
ence.

## OUR TEN CENT THEATRES.

To the Editor.  
Sir,—In spite of the letter of the man-  
ager of the Edison and the explanations of  
your reporter, I am still of opinion that  
your communication to the Mayor and Alder-  
men was entirely justified. The condi-  
tion of affairs at the Edison and Orpheum  
theatres. The remark of your reporter that  
the audience never exceeds 250 is the  
strongest argument in support of my con-  
tention that could have been advanced.  
If either theatre attracts 250 people, it will  
be crowded to its utmost capacity, and the  
security of leaving the chairs tied together  
of a party will be almost insupportable.  
To insure the safety of the patrons of these  
establishments, the audience should be in-  
duced to take seats in the balcony. The  
chairs should be taken out on each side.  
The aisles should be kept open all the time  
and extra seats should be provided. For your  
information, Mr. Editor, I would remark  
that in the Orpheum there are practically  
no aisles. The spaces between the rows  
of chairs on each side and the centre row  
of chairs are about 16 inches, and the  
chairs being locked, that limited space is  
blocked by persons who take the chairs,  
moving them into the so-called aisles. In  
the Edison, Mr. Editor, the chairs are tied  
together, but the space between the rows is  
too limited to provide for the public safety.  
I am glad to know that the authorities  
have taken the matter in hand, and I trust  
that no specious pleading or attempt  
to misrepresent facts will prevent the ad-  
option of methods which will insure the  
safety of the public. I am sure that  
that I have done my duty in calling atten-  
tion to what I regard as a grave and men-  
acing danger.  
D. W. HIGGINS.

## PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Yesterday morning before Judge Foran,  
ex-Postmaster Moon, of Melville, came up  
to elect for the post office for Melville  
a trial by jury, and will accordingly come  
up at the fall assizes at Nelson. Ball was  
not asked, and Moon will remain in jail  
till his trial comes off.—Nelson News.

A meeting of the Chilliwack Board of  
Trade was held in the Court House on  
Friday evening last. The meeting was  
called to order by Chairman Geo. Mar-  
shall, and the secretary read the report  
of the board which had passed with refer-  
ence to the information of the Board, and  
also the certificate of incorporation of the  
Chilliwack Board of Trade. The election  
of Officers was then proceeded with, result-  
ing as follows: President, W. A. Rose; 1st  
vice-president, J. H. Ashwell; 2nd vice-pres-  
ident, T. H. Henderson; secretary, S. A.  
Cawley.—Chilliwack Progress.

A. W. Strickland, accountant at the  
Rossland branch of the Bank of Montreal,  
has been notified of his promotion to the  
management at New Denver, which has  
been under the management of Le B.  
McVicker, who assumes the management  
at Rossland under the new arrangement.  
C. B. Winter of Nelson, takes the account-  
ant's desk in the local branch. Mr. Strick-  
land is well known as a rising banker, and  
his numerous Rossland friends will join in  
congratulations on a well deserved promo-  
tion.—Rossland Miner.

The Denora mines Summit camp have  
taken the place of the R. C. mine as a ship-  
per. Copper ore of good value is being  
loaded on the cars from the open quarries  
and sent to the smelter. The Denora  
mine is being gradually increased and  
if smelting facilities offer the Denora  
mines can easily be made one of the largest  
slippers in the district.—Rossland World.

**PRESS COMMENT.**  
It is this human touch of Howley's story  
that makes its tragedy so impressive to so  
many readers. The dulcet or we recognize  
in that story something that might have  
been his own, and feels in himself the  
sunder of an equal crime. An angel could  
not understand that betrayal of trust nor  
a devil feel that grief and penitence. But  
a man who knows himself needs none to  
interpret George Howley's story. And  
those most sensitive to the moral touch  
and themselves asking, in startled  
self-question, the question of the favored  
men in the upper room, "is it I?"—To-  
ronto Globe.

The Montreal Herald says that Sir  
Charles Tupper himself could not have  
been more severe upon any measure pro-  
posed by a Liberal government than Mr.  
Blair was upon this one. Sir Charles could  
not have used more contemptuous language  
concerning a political opponent than that  
in which Mr. Blair yesterday indulged to-  
wards the leader of the government, his  
leader until a few days ago.—Montreal  
Spectator.

A "fresh air" child returning to New  
York from the country, being asked what  
kind of a lunch had been given to her to  
eat on the way home, said the best part  
of it was "a hen sandwich," which she  
explained—the questioner not seeming quite  
to understand—"as some slices of hen be-  
tween pieces of bread." The term and the  
explanation both seem to be excellent.  
Why did we never hear before of a "hen  
sandwich" or a "hen salad?"—Montreal  
Star.

Several times during the Grand Frunk  
Pacific debate in the House of Commons  
Liberal speakers have admitted that their  
party made a mistake two years ago  
in the attitude it took in regard to  
Canada's first transcontinental railway.  
Twenty-two years hence, such of them as  
live or their successors will be "chewing  
the same thing in regard to the present  
transcontinental proposition. The Conser-  
vative party's judgment was good in 1881  
and it is good in 1903.—Montreal Gazette.

**MEN AND THINGS.**  
The Marchioness of Londonderry has  
always been of the greatest assistance to  
her husband, ever since the early days  
when she helped him to gain his seat as a  
member of Parliament. A woman of great  
beauty, charm of manner, and high intel-  
ligence, she occupies in London society the  
high position to which she is justly en-  
titled. A charming hostess, she possesses  
the art of combining the dignity of a  
grande dame with the ease and courtesy  
necessary to make her guests feel at home.  
The hospitality offered to the German Em-  
peror and Empress in 1891 at Londonderry  
House was one of the greatest events of  
the year, and their Majesties had as fol-  
lowing guests: the present King and Queen  
and the cream of the aristocracy of Eng-  
land, Scotland and Ireland. At Wynyard  
and Seaham Lodge, Londonderry entered the  
Prince and Princess of Wales in 1890.

Mr. Justice Wills has been devoted to  
Alpine climbing from his youth, and has  
had a mountain home, appropriately called  
"The Eagle's Nest," high up above the vil-  
lage of Sixt, in the Haute Savoie, for over  
fifty years, whether he repairs every season  
to the refuge of the courts. A past  
president of the Alpine Club, which he  
helped to found something like half a  
century ago, Sir Alfred Wills has accom-  
plished in his time many notable ascents  
and has written a fair amount, too, con-  
cerning his favorite sport.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little  
Liver Pills before retiring you would not  
have had that coated tongue or bad taste  
in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial  
with you for occasional use.

**Kellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman**  
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,  
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists.  
Ores analyzed. Control assays.  
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VICTORIA, B. C.  
SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL  
For young ladies. Thorough English,  
French, German, Latin, Art and Music De-  
partments on best footing. Course of  
Music same as Montreal Conservatory.  
Diplomas conferred on Students complet-  
ing Senior Course. Special Courses also in  
Harmony, Pipe Organ and Strained Instru-  
ments. Complete Business Course. Typo-  
graphy, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typew-  
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Physical Culture. Every variety of Fancy  
needlework taught.  
School term opens Sept. 1st, 1903. For  
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A Select Boarding School for Boys.  
Complete School Dis-  
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of Good Character. Prepares  
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Naval Discipline. Can-  
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Coached in Crews, Singles  
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Building well equipped.  
Located on the east shore  
of Lake Steffen. Pure  
water, good drainage,  
wholesome food and out-  
door exercise contribute  
to the health of pupils.  
Instruction thorough and personal. Twelfth  
year begins September 10th. For booklet  
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South Tenth Avenue, W. R. F. D.  
Long distance telephone.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls.  
The Michaelmas Term will begin on  
Wednesday, September 2.  
For all particulars apply to the principal,  
MISS GORDON,  
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A Select Home Boarding School for Girls.  
Situating in the best residential portion of City  
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building. Instruction thorough and individ-  
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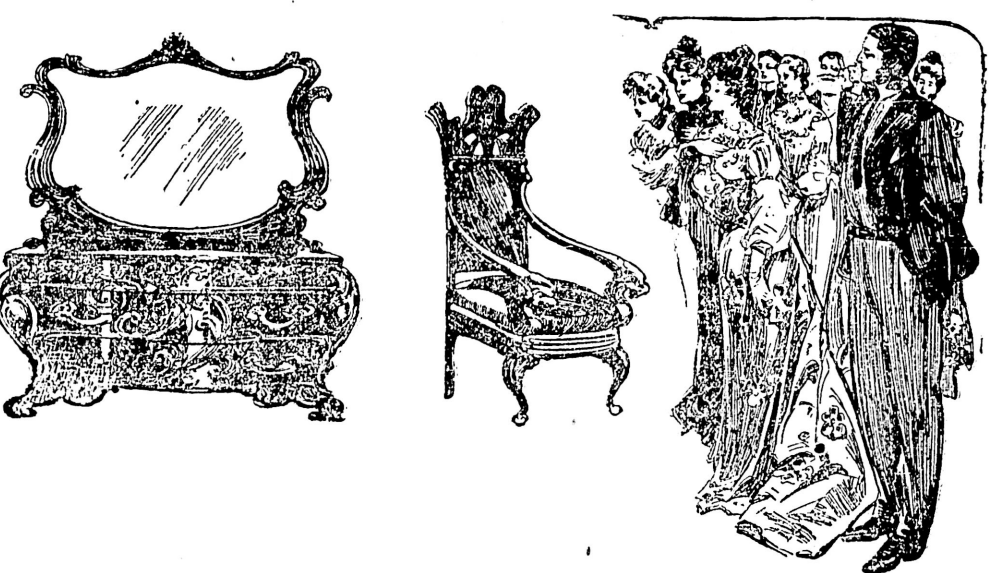
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Many people who have not been in the habit of doing their Furniture Shopping here were surprised to find  
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Besides this large collection there are two other points to consider about the Furniture in this August Sale.  
First—Only the best quality of Furniture.  
Second—A saving of one-third.  
If you have an entire house to furnish, you can save hundreds of dollars. If you have only one room to equip  
or a single piece of furniture to buy, the purchasing power of your money may be increased twenty-five to fifty per  
cent.  
We draw your special attention to the New Surfaced Oak Furniture, equal in appearance to Quarter-cut Oak,  
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\$10.75 from \$14.00.  
\$8.90 from \$12.00.  
\$6.75 from \$10.00.  
\$7.90 from \$11.00.  
\$24.00 from \$35.00.  
\$35.00 from \$47.00.

## IRON BEDS

Single, three-quarter and full size, all  
same price:  
\$3.75 from \$5.75.  
\$5.75 from \$7.50.  
\$7.50 from \$10.50.  
\$9.50 from \$12.50.  
\$10.75 from \$15.00.  
\$12.50 from \$16.50.  
\$15.00 from \$22.50.

August Clean-Ups To-  
day and Saturday

About 600 yards various kinds of  
Wash Goods. Today 10c. a yard.  
Suitable for Dresses or Skirts.

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Vests

Small sizes, white. Today 3 for 10c.  
Children's White Cotton Vests, long  
or short sleeves. Today 10c. each.

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Vests

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Dresses

Trimmed Embroidery. Today 90c.

A Mixed Lot of Pillow  
Slips

Today 25c each.

Tucked Blouse Mater-  
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Today 25c. a yard instead of 50c.

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The Ball Bearing Lawn Sprinklers, the best in  
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The Tin Top Jelly Glasses; Rubber Rings, all  
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Strong inducements to visit our stores. We desire to receive calls from people who  
have never traded with us. The reason is obvious. We feel satisfied that all who  
come and see for themselves will become permanent customers.

COCAINE, per package ..... 10c.  
Nelson's, 2 packages ..... 25c.  
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PEACHES.  
Extra Choice Crawford Free Stone, per box ..... \$1.00

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A regular car service is given daily by the Tram way Company to  
Oak Bay and the Willows. Car leaves Government Street terminus for Oak  
Bay and the even hour and every twenty minutes thereafter; for the Willows  
at 10 minutes past the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter. Campers  
making use of this service will find it a great boon, as the terminus at Oak  
Bay, as well as that at the Willows, are both within easy distance of the favor-  
ite camping resorts.

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—OR—

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Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-side.

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If you are going out camping, you will need camp beds and mattresses. Smith & Champion make them at \$1.00, \$1.50, and up.

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Bench Chains and Collars.

House awnings! Ring up Smith & Champion for estimates. All colors.

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The largest stock of Up-to-Date Hats

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Our French Conformer enables us to

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The latest in Tweed Caps.

## "THE KAISER"

and

## "THE CZAR"

Let us show them to you.

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CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FUR-

NISHERS.

83 Government Street.

In Aid of Orphans.—The annual

round party in aid of the Protestant

Orphan Home will take place at the

Home, Hillside avenue, on Saturday,

August 29th, from 3 to 6. Busses will

connect with the Douglas street car at

Hillside avenue.

Sold Well.—Sheriff Richards yester-

day afternoon sold the stock in trade

of the Victoria Tailoring Company,

Brother street, at a very low price.

The bidding was brisk, in conse-

quence of which very fair prices were

realized on most of the goods.

Cumberland Investigation.—The in-

quiry into the causes of the explosion

at Cumberland has been concluded. A

good deal of interesting evidence was

taken. Mr. Oscar C. Bass, of the At-

torney-General's Department, acted as

stenographer to the commission.

Sudden Death.—Louis Marrocci, a

well known and highly respected citizen

of Cumberland, died on Wednesday

night of heart failure. Deceased was a

provincer, and senior member of the

firm of Marrocci Bros., wholesale liquor

merchants.

From the Islands.—Sloops and other

small craft are beginning to arrive in

the harbor every day from the adja-

cent islands with produce of all

kinds. One very heavily-laden argosy

from Pender Island east anchor in

James Bay yesterday afternoon. With

a fair wind some of the boats will

make the trip as quickly as the steamers.

Auto Breaks Down.—A resident of

the Western suburb who is the proud

possessor of an automobile, had the

humble machine for assistance in getting

back to town after a run to Saanich.

When nearing Elk Lake, on the

highway, the car broke down and had

to be "towed in" for repairs, a gray mare

furnishing the motive power.

Progress on Bridge.—In a couple of

weeks work will be completed

Shawigan Game Warden.—On the

10th instant Mr. A. M. Pugh was

appointed special officer at Shawigan

where he will see that the provisions of

the Provincial Game Act are strictly

enforced.

A Roof Fire.—The fire department

was called last night to the residence of

Capt. Spencer on the Esquimalt road,

near St. George's lane, where the roof

of the building was a result of stray

smoke from the chimney alighting there.

The damage was slight, being covered by

about \$25. The blaze was extinguished

by the chemical from Victoria West.

Travel in Luxury.—It is the fashion

nowadays to travel in private cars, and

the great number of people of the con-

tinental are indulging in the practice.

Mr. J. L. Eddy, one of the directors of the

New York Central, is touring the West

with his family in a private car

"Olyvian," which is due at Vancouver

on September 3rd. The party will, in

all probability, visit Victoria.

By "D. W. H."—Colonist readers will

be glad to learn that on Sunday next

this paper will contain another of the

charming articles reminiscent of days

gone from the pen of "D. W. H." of the

literary efforts of late have placed him

amongst the most popular of the short

story writers on the Coast. Sunday's

issue will also contain a verbatim re-

port of the great debate delivered in

Commons a few days ago by A. G.

Blair in criticism of the government's

transcontinental railway proposal. An

excellent report of the debate also in-

cluded in the edition, is one which deals

with the lumbering industry on Van-

couver Island, the Victoria Lumber

Company's big camp being described

and fully illustrated.

Planning Excursion.—The Tourist As-

sociation of Vancouver is planning a big

excursion from this city to the coast on

the lacrosse match, which is to be

TOOK A BATH.

Local Railway Man and Friend Over-

turn a Canoe.

The agent of one of the great trans-

continental systems in Victoria took a

bath yesterday. There is not much that

is worth recording when a railway man

takes a bath—usually. On this occasion

though, there were many interesting fea-

tures about the bath. The railway man

took a friend by canoe on the waters

of Victoria Arm, and although he is

quite expert in handling the big liners

of his company which come to the ocean

dock—and incidentally at swimming out

after runaway Japs—he failed to make

good with the canoe. The result was

that both he and his friend took a bath.

They swallowed more water than they

have for many moons when the canoe

went over, and then lit out for the shore.

The walk back to the city was one

which they will long remember. They

took all the water that could be spared

from the Gorge in their clothes, and

left a trail all along the way. But it

was drying their friends when they look-

ed like Everett Rest and Dusty Rhodes

that was the worst trial of all. But

all's well that ends well. The railway

man has bought a new Tuxedo to re-

place that which drifted away, and he

has ordered a new suit of clothes. His

friend says he ought to do likewise on

his account, for he told the second vic-

tim that he was a canoeist.

TRADES AND LABOR.

Hold Regular Meeting and Decide on

Labor Day Excursion.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the

Trades and Labor Council, Wednesday

night, representatives were received from

the Clerks' Union for H. O. Kirkham, and

from the Laborers' Union for A. W.

Davis. The discussion on matters ap-

pertaining to the legality of delegates

from two unions elected by the Ameri-

can Labor Union, was heated. At every

# CAMPBELL'S

SEE OUR

## New Parisian FALL STYLES

Lace, Stole and Cape Collars.

New Stole Ruffs.

Heavy Driving Gloves.

# CARTRIDGES and Gunpowder just arrived ex-

Leicester Castle. Curtis & Harvey's Cartridge's loaded with their celebrated Smokeless Powder

# AMBERITE

For Sale by all The

Leading Gunsmiths in the Province.

## Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

# Sterling Silver Photo Frames

We have just received a large consignment of Frames, all sizes, from the Midget to the Imperial. They are English Hall Marked Sterling Silver, with 18k Yellow Backs, prices from \$1.00 to \$20.00 each, and are the best values in Frames ever offered in the city. We are showing also a fine assortment of requisites for the toilet table, in Cut Glass and Sterling Silver, at equally low prices.

# C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street.

Established 1882. Telephone 118.

# Walter S. Fraser & Co., LIMITED.

## DEALERS IN HARDWARE

LAWN MOWERS, WIRE NETTING, HOSE AND GARDEN TOOLS.

English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.

Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies.

Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.

## WHARF STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE NO. 8. P.O. BOX 425

# Boy's Stockings

When boy's stockings cost as little as these, what's the use of darning? They really encourage laziness, but then this is lazy weather.

At any rate, here are the world famous McGill Stockings for boys, made of heavy, fast black, ribbed cotton, spliced heels and toes; are absolutely reliable, hard wearing stockings, in all sizes, for 25c a pair.

## W. G. CAMERON

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.

## 55 JOHNSON ST.

# ISOCHROMATIC PLATES

Are the best for landscape and sky effects.

Century Cameras, Kodaks, Films, etc.

FLEMING BROS., 52 Govt. St.

# New And Popular Music

FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

"Tha a Cozy Corner," very popular and pretty. "Midnight Flyer," the best march in years. "Soko," a rival to the great "Hawatha." "Pocohantes," very new and a fine two-step. "Amana," a new intermezzo of great merit.

REMEMBER

That we are still giving away a copy of "Hawatha," or your choice of any of our popular 10c. sheet music with every purchase.

## FLETCHER BROS.,

44 Government St.

# STEELE'S SALOON

Dawson's 25 year old Special Scotch, House of Lords and Commons, Rector's Hounston, Segram's and Walker's, Rye, Stewart's Royal Bazaar Scotch, Croft's Port, Amontillado Sherry, and all other standard brands of liquors kept on hand. Try our special 8-year-old Scotch, also Bass Ale on draft. All local Ale, Lager and Stout on draft.

Free hot lunch day and night.

Chicken dinner every Saturday night free.

## PETE STEELE

87 Yates St. Phone 807.

HARRY WATSON PRESIDING.

# W. & J. WILSON

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45 FORT ST

## NEW HAY! NEW HAY!

A boat load of hay just to hand. Get our prices on dock.

**Sylvester Feed Co.,**  
87 89 YATES STREET  
TEL. 413.

### Cast Envious Eyes at Canada

Delegates to Trans-Mississippi Congress on Advantages of Reciprocity.

Interesting Paper Read at Convention of Business Men at Seattle.

The fourteenth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress convened in Seattle on Tuesday and will conclude today. Delegates from every state and territory west of the Mississippi river are in attendance, and the interest is deep and widespread. The principal addresses were made by Gov. McBride, Judge Burke and Mayor Humes of Seattle, Tom Richardson of New Orleans, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, P. B. Thurber of New York City, Hugh Craig of San Francisco, and Herbert Strain of Great Falls, Mont.

An address of very great interest to Canadians was delivered by Herbert Strain, of Great Falls, Montana, on the subject of commercial reciprocity with this country. His address in full is as follows:

In presenting my views of commercial reciprocity between this country and Canada, I will not make any effort at literary production, but will endeavor to give you my impressions of the matter as seen from a residence of twenty years in different states, practically on the international line.

I am an American citizen and I yield to no one in loyalty and love to the land of my adoption, but next to the Stars and Stripes the flag of Canada lies nearest to my heart.

I don't know of a more opportune time or a more appropriate place to discuss the trade relations between the United States and Canada than at this meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and I do not think any subject will come up before this convention which in its equitable adjustment of matters between the United States and the State of Washington than this, which is to my mind the most important question with which either country has to deal.

Geographically, we are a unit, a diversity of climate should only tend to stimulate trade, we speak the same language, have similarity of government in township, county and city, and have adopted the decimal system of currency. Geographically, commercially and socially, Canada is an extension of the United States.

Let us look at the magnitude of the empire to the north of us. It has 3,500,000 square miles, being in area about 40 per cent of the British possessions, and has a million square miles of arable land and is capable of maintaining a population of 75,000,000 inhabitants.

Western Canada has been rightly called the future bread supply of North America, and it is estimated that throughout the wheat growing area in situated north of the international boundary line. It is a well known fact that the farther north you can mature wheat the better the quality, and it is argued that Canada's export in this cereal alone will soon amount to 250,000,000 bushels annually.

It is now conceded that very few places offer such opportunities for capital as does this vast undeveloped country. Their very richness, "Canada for the Canadians," but no sooner is an enterprise launched than America capital readily enters into the proposition, devised for Canadians, until today the largest smelters, the richest mines and the most extensive wood pulp mills are controlled by American capital.

In this last named commodity, wood pulp, we are largely dependent on Canada for our paper supply, and from their vast tracts of almost unlimited quantity may be obtained.

Canada was the first country that the United States made a reciprocal commercial treaty with, it continued in force from 1854 to 1896, and the objection of it was more due to political irritation than any question of economics.

Our present tariff law provides specifically for reciprocity, but we have been so busy discovering the almost boundless resources of our own country that we have treated with remarkable and almost incredible indifference all efforts made by Canada since 1896 to enter into closer trade relations with us, and the Senate of the United States as a ratifying power, thus preventing the United States from being able to citizens of both countries, to bring about a proper basis of adjustment. Did we not see when the last joint high commission met that, with the exception of it was possibly two questions out of thirteen, there was very little difference of opinion.

There has also been, in some parts of our country, a strong feeling of prejudice against the United States, and it is held out to the receding political horizon the beacon light of promised popularity, with its anti-British sentiment, by showing the United States as a country that we can get by closer commercial relations with Canada will be that much less for England.

Let us see if this trade is worth cultivating. I will purposely give you figures in round numbers, so as to avoid confusion. In 1902 Canada imported from the United States \$125,000,000 worth of goods, and this with nearly a prohibitive tariff, raised to restrict trade, amounted to \$21.05 per capita. During the same year Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies imported \$36,000,000 worth of our products, being \$1.70 per capita.

Thus we see 6,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons to the north of us speaking the same tongue, having the same requirements, using more of our products than 90,000,000 whose tastes and necessities are different from ours, and yet we rear with fury when a European government needles in any way with a country to the south whose imports from us amount to less than \$2 per capita, while we deliberately ignore all efforts to build up and maintain closer commercial relations with Canada.

Healthful Action of the Bowels

Is Absolutely Essential to Good Health

—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

By increasing and invigorating the action of the liver and thus securing a good flow of bile—nature's own cathartic—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills ensure regular and healthful action of the bowels. This is the only means by which constipation can be actually cured, and a host of serious derangements prevented. Disease can find no lodgment when the kidneys, liver and bowels are kept regularly active by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a day, 25 cents a box.

## Ready for War in East

Japanese Newspapers Tell of the Imminence of War in The Orient.

Formosa Being Filled With the Japanese Troops—American's Story.

Strong Fortification Being Made in Vicinity of Port Arthur—Chinese Arming.

Japanese papers received by the steamer "Ladakh," which arrived yesterday from Yokohama, to August 4th, discuss the imminence of war, and of continued military preparations, both by Russia and Japan, in the Far East. The Japanese government is actively preparing for war, whether war comes or not. The men of the different regiments are taking leave to their families and friends, and Formosa is being filled with troops.

The Japanese paper then quotes a lengthy interview with W. H. Krumm, an American mining expert from Manchuria, who, in brief, said that his observations in Manchuria showed him clearly that Russia intended to keep Manchuria, and was prepared to fight for it. He said that Russia was making enormous expenditures on railway improvements, rapid building of towns, erection of substantial barracks and preparations to swarm troops into Eastern Asia.

Mr. Krumm describes the erection of "STRONG FORTIFICATIONS" on the hills which guard the narrow isthmus connecting the Port Arthur peninsula with the mainland. After advising that British troops can take the hills, he said that the Japanese are increasing their armaments during Russian occupancy. Mr. Krumm goes on to say that Japan may force Russia to evacuate Manchuria.

Mr. Krumm further says, though he says the statement should be taken with a grain of salt, that he had from the Minister of War during his visit that a declaration of war might be expected as soon as the Japanese rice crop was harvested. The American mining expert finally urges that it is better to make the best of a bad bargain, and for the Powers to secure peace by a conference in China, in return, or fight—and this would produce the most sanguinary and expensive war of modern times.

The returned expert says Russian arrangements for war are perfect, and facilities have been arranged for introducing large armies by the trans-Siberian Railway in a few days. "As to everything,"

LIKELIHOOD OF WAR  
recognize that there is a strong feeling in Canada adverse to the surrendering of national independence and loyalty to the British crown, and in considering free trade relations with the United States sentiment should not enter into the discussion.

Let us consider the internal commerce of Canada and look at the serious waste of effort in transportation. Hauling all kinds of merchandise from the Eastern provinces to British Columbia and the Klondike, from Ontario to the plains of Western Canada.

The products of Nova Scotia to remote parts of Ontario, to a degree the same conditions exist in the United States, no matter where you take it. East, Middle West, West, Middle West and the Far West spread over a frontier of 3,000 miles and separated only by a mountain line.

As you readily see in natural trading points for the Klondike and British Columbia, and Alaska, Tacoma, Portland and Seattle, the cities of the mining regions of British Columbia, Spokane and Eastern Washington, of the grazing and farming units of Alberta and Assiniboia, the cities of Montana, of the wheat fields of Manitoba, the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, of Ontario, the cities of Detroit, Buffalo, of Quebec, of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, our New England States and coast cities.

"Take into the Republic of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. They would stand almost solid for the free admission of wheat and lumber, and other raw products might be added to the list, for the purpose of selling manufactured articles to their northern neighbors.

Of late years diversified farming in these States has been profitable, and our great cities at Minneapolis and St. Paul have found it difficult to get enough of the exact grade of wheat wished for, and the product of Western Canada has a peculiar hardness and the price is not high.

"I have spoken of the desirability of a more extensive Canadian trade for our middle Northwestern States, and the same can be safely said of the English States. These States are today complaining that they find it difficult to compete in the American market with the great plants of the South and West that have raw material at their very doors, and they are asking for freer trade in the commodities to aid them toward cheaper production, and while they are suffering from the day, it is not the Southern and Western manufacturers, the indications are that, notwithstanding our present growth of trade with Canada, they will in future suffer unless some equitable basis of a reciprocal nature can be agreed to, for there is unquestionably a sentiment in Canada against the free admission of lumber and other raw materials, and the commodity would not be materially affected, as labor and initial cost are much the same in both countries, and the imports which only supply our own needs, and probably never be more than a small percentage of our total consumption.

"Times, too, of emergency, such as the remote though possible total failure of our crops, the destruction of our forests by fire, in such instances it would not only be desirable, but necessary.

How then are we to proceed to the commercial capture of Canada? A healthy sentiment will have to be created; there must be mutual forbearance and consideration, and the price of goods and labor, for we are dealing with a people who are our equal in courage and intelligence.

Already in the cities of Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago enthusiastic reciprocity clubs are at work, and if there is nothing more accomplished at this congress than a stimulus to bring into closer commercial relations these two countries, our efforts will be amply repaid.

I would that the banners of the two nations were entwined, not for the purpose of conquest, but in the social and commercial development of the Great American Continent.

"Let us speak to each other face to face, and answer as man to man. And loyally love and trust each other. And none but free men can."

Here Steudel, of Hamburg, has just published a lengthy article predicting volcanic disturbances widely spread over the earth's surface. He selects July 24 because, among many other reasons, on that day the sun will have a strong north inclination of 20 degrees, while the moon will have an inclination of 15 degrees. It will also be the new moon. Here Steudel naturally refers to the fact that such a disturbance will include Vesuvius and Naples.

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## Headache

At their mercy, and with its capture the whole of Southern Manchuria will fall into their hands. He continues:

"The second Japanese army will drive the Russians out of Korea; there are, as we have already said, forty to forty-five thousand Japanese troops in civilian disguise in Korea at the present moment. The Russians may make some opposition from the Yalu, but their available force there is not large enough to stop the Japanese, who will then get on the flank of the Russians, and, joining the first army, will march on Mukden. There the Russians will probably put their second army, and there will be the battle for the possession of Central Manchuria. The third Japanese army will march from the Yalu, and will be already concentrating at Muroan, under the command of Admiral Baron Ito. This force will not find it necessary to

ATTAPOK VLADIVOSTOCK  
from the sea. They will effect their landing to the north of the port without loss, and take Vladivostock from the land side, where there are no fortifications of any importance. The capture of Vladivostock will give the possession of the railway, and, after going southward, they will cut the Russian communication with Manchuria, and hinder the arrival of Russian reinforcements from Siberia. This plan of campaign is a very promising one if the Japanese can bring the war speedily to a close, but if it drags on, Russia can in time send sufficient naval forces to cut Japanese ships in the field. But for this Russia requires money, and her treasury is not a very full one."

Japanese papers publish despatches from Mukden, with reserve, to the effect that Russia has given orders to the Chinese and foreign merchants residing in the vicinity of the railway stations in Manchuria to leave their place within twelve hours, under penalty that, if this order is not obeyed, their houses shall be burnt down, and further that all movable property must be taken away, been called into requisition. Arrivals at Japanese ports from Vladivostock, in interviews,

TELL OF ACTIVITY  
there, of laying submarine torpedoes and mines, and of the large increases being made to the coal stocks.

A Tientsin despatch of August 2nd says Russia is despatching 35,000 troops toward the coast of the Yellow Sea, and that their armament consists largely of mountain artillery. Advances from Seoul tell of further expeditions of Russian troops having crossed the Yalu, and of the Chinese changing their mind.

A Mukden despatch (quoted by the N. C. Daily News), states that the Chinese officials in the various cities and towns of the three Manchurian provinces have received secret instructions from their Tartar generals to raise as many able-bodied men as possible within their respective jurisdictions, whilst the Chinese military forces have also been distributed to the officials concerned. It is computed that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have already

at least 50,000 stands of Mausers, with 200 cartloads of cartridges, so that in the provincial capitals Mukden (Fengtien province), Kirin (Kirin province), and Tientsin (Heilungjiang province), there is quite a month in fire arms and modern pattern. When the Russians came down from Siberia in 1900 the mandarins buried large quantities of their Mausers and ammunition in all available military places, and they are now in times of emergency. In June last, however, some one gave the secret to certain Russians, and, this becoming known, the arms were hastily dug up and possible transported to the officials of smaller cities, so that when search was subsequently made by the Russians very few arms were discovered.

A Japanese officer, returned from Siberia, interviewed by Japanese papers, said at length of corrupt and untrustworthy officers and troops in the Far East. He says quantities of munitions were transported from place to place during the war, and that the Japanese inspection to make up deficiencies.

During army manoeuvres in Tsuchiura province several Japanese were killed through exposure in forced marches, and 118 men were taken ill through the decay of provisions. Several died.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.  
Arrangements Made For the Visit of This Important Body.

The members of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, now in session at Montreal, will arrive here on the evening of September 8th. Arrangements are not yet completed, but in all probability the party will remain in the city during the 9th and 10th, and will then embark on the steamship Princess Victoria, which is being placed at their disposal by the provincial government, and visit the places of special scenic and industrial interest as far as Nanaimo. As the Princess Victoria will only be available for one day, there will not be as much time as would otherwise be available to visit such points as Crofton, Chemainus and Ladysmith. The steamer will go direct from Nanaimo to Vancouver.

Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, with some of his family, and Mr. C. E. Pooley, arrived Tuesday evening by Tientsin. The young people of the party proceeded to the country beach, and Messrs Dunsmuir and Pooley came in here—Cumberland News.

IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES,  
and the moment war breaks out Korea will be occupied by a Japanese army of forty to forty-five thousand men. Japan's navy comprises 118 vessels, of which only 92 are fighting ships. The Japanese are building a large fleet of construction and armament to the Russian ships. The Japanese army can be raised in three days to 450,000 men, so that the moment Japan has the advantage over Russia, by sea or by land, she will lose if she delays too long. In a month the Russians will be stronger than the Japanese. It is the conviction of a well-informed Japanese general that the Japanese people are fanatically anxious to try conclusions with Russia, and that there will be serious trouble in Japan if the government allows the matter to drag on much longer. During the last fortnight the Japanese government has been enulating the Russians in preparations for war, and an attack on the Yalu is becoming a matter of days, not of weeks.

The writer then proceeds to describe the probable course hostilities will pursue. He says: "The first movement of the Japanese after declaring war, must be to clear the way."

MAKE A DESCENT  
with their troops on the Manchurian coast, and for this purpose they must put the Russian fleet out of action. The Japanese fleet is the stronger and more numerous, and the Russian fleet will risk a fight in the open sea if the Japanese are in superior force. The battle will have to be then in the bay of Port Arthur, and here the chances would be more equal. If the Japanese are more powerful and more numerous, the Russians will have the assistance of their forts and submarines, and they must deal with the Japanese, which is a very difficult task.

On the assumption that Japan may put the Russian fleet

which he thinks most probable, the writer presumes that they will next take Tientsin, and then land an army and attack Port Arthur. It is in this, the writer thinks, that the Japanese will succeed in clearing the Hsiananchen hills, Port Arthur will be

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of  
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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there, of laying submarine torpedoes and mines, and of the large increases being made to the coal stocks.

A Tientsin despatch of August 2nd says Russia is despatching 35,000 troops toward the coast of the Yellow Sea, and that their armament consists largely of mountain artillery. Advances from Seoul tell of further expeditions of Russian troops having crossed the Yalu, and of the Chinese changing their mind.

A Mukden despatch (quoted by the N. C. Daily News), states that the Chinese officials in the various cities and towns of the three Manchurian provinces have received secret instructions from their Tartar generals to raise as many able-bodied men as possible within their respective jurisdictions, whilst the Chinese military forces have also been distributed to the officials concerned. It is computed that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have already

at least 50,000 stands of Mausers, with 200 cartloads of cartridges, so that in the provincial capitals Mukden (Fengtien province), Kirin (Kirin province), and Tientsin (Heilungjiang province), there is quite a month in fire arms and modern pattern. When the Russians came down from Siberia in 1900 the mandarins buried large quantities of their Mausers and ammunition in all available military places, and they are now in times of emergency. In June last, however, some one gave the secret to certain Russians, and, this becoming known, the arms were hastily dug up and possible transported to the officials of smaller cities, so that when search was subsequently made by the Russians very few arms were discovered.

A Japanese officer, returned from Siberia, interviewed by Japanese papers, said at length of corrupt and untrustworthy officers and troops in the Far East. He says quantities of munitions were transported from place to place during the war, and that the Japanese inspection to make up deficiencies.

During army manoeuvres in Tsuchiura province several Japanese were killed through exposure in forced marches, and 118 men were taken ill through the decay of provisions. Several died.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.  
Arrangements Made For the Visit of This Important Body.

The members of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, now in session at Montreal, will arrive here on the evening of September 8th. Arrangements are not yet completed, but in all probability the party will remain in the city during the 9th and 10th, and will then embark on the steamship Princess Victoria, which is being placed at their disposal by the provincial government, and visit the places of special scenic and industrial interest as far as Nanaimo. As the Princess Victoria will only be available for one day, there will not be as much time as would otherwise be available to visit such points as Crofton, Chemainus and Ladysmith. The steamer will go direct from Nanaimo to Vancouver.

Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, with some of his family, and Mr. C. E. Pooley, arrived Tuesday evening by Tientsin. The young people of the party proceeded to the country beach, and Messrs Dunsmuir and Pooley came in here—Cumberland News.

IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES,  
and the moment war breaks out Korea will be occupied by a Japanese army of forty to forty-five thousand men. Japan's navy comprises 118 vessels, of which only 92 are fighting ships. The Japanese are building a large fleet of construction and armament to the Russian ships. The Japanese army can be raised in three days to 450,000 men, so that the moment Japan has the advantage over Russia, by sea or by land, she will lose if she delays too long. In a month the Russians will be stronger than the Japanese. It is the conviction of a well-informed Japanese general that the Japanese people are fanatically anxious to try conclusions with Russia, and that there will be serious trouble in Japan if the government allows the matter to drag on much longer. During the last fortnight the Japanese government has been enulating the Russians in preparations for war, and an attack on the Yalu is becoming a matter of days, not of weeks.

The writer then proceeds to describe the probable course hostilities will pursue. He says: "The first movement of the Japanese after declaring war, must be to clear the way."

MAKE A DESCENT  
with their troops on the Manchurian coast, and for this purpose they must put the Russian fleet out of action. The Japanese fleet is the stronger and more numerous, and the Russian fleet will risk a fight in the open sea if the Japanese are in superior force. The battle will have to be then in the bay of Port Arthur, and here the chances would be more equal. If the Japanese are more powerful and more numerous, the Russians will have the assistance of their forts and submarines, and they must deal with the Japanese, which is a very difficult task.

On the assumption that Japan may put the Russian fleet

which he thinks most probable, the writer presumes that they will next take Tientsin, and then land an army and attack Port Arthur. It is in this, the writer thinks, that the Japanese will succeed in clearing the Hsiananchen hills, Port Arthur will be

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